

From the St. Louis Dem. Nov. 10.
Further by the Overland Mail! More In-
dian Battles—Col. Wright Victorious!
News from the Gold Diggings.

The Sixth Overland Mail arrived last night via the Pacific Railroad, with San Francisco dates of the 15th, and Los Angeles dates of the 16th. The trip was made in twenty-five days and nine hours. By Mr. John H. Fuller, who came through with the mail from California, we learn the following interesting "items," which we furnish our readers.

There were six passengers which left with the mail from San Francisco, three of whom stopped at El Paso, and one at a station on the road. Mr. Fuller and another individual were the only passengers from El Paso to Warsaw.

BREAK-DOWN.—A delay was occasioned by the breaking down of the stage in the Gila Valley, this side of Fort Uman, but repairs having been speedily perfected the coach rolled on towards the east without any further interruption.

GOLD!—The break-down occurred in the immediate neighborhood of the gold mines, where Mr. Fuller states he saw one hundred and fifty or thereabouts at work gathering the dust. The miners were all in good spirits and encouraged with the belief that the "diggings" are not "only rich but permanent." A man told Mr. Fuller, that by carting three loads of dirt half a mile to the water, he had made at least one hundred dollars worth of dust.

INDIANS THEFTING.—About fifty miles this side of Fort Chabourne, Mr. Fuller informs us that the Indians had been at work stealing horses and other property of the Company. He states that six horses and a mule had been stolen a few days previous to the arrival of the stage at that point. With the exception of this there had been no interference on the whole route.

The weather during the trip has been excellent, until within five days travel of St. Louis. During the past five days the sky had been overcast, but no rain has been seen by any of the party during the whole journey.

A large portion of the town of Jamestown, Tullahoma county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th of October. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Col. Edgar Frazer, an old resident of Sierra county, was instantly killed, at Goodyear's Bar, on the 2nd of October, by the falling of a drift in which he was working.

S. H. Dosh, Brigadier General of the 2nd Brigade, 6th Division of the California Militia, has called for a company of eight volunteers, to protect the people and travelers, on the road between Weaverville, Trinity county, and Union, Humboldt county, against the depredations of the Indians in that section.

Five murders are reported as having taken place since last dates.

We have dates from Oregon Territory to October 6th. The reported massacre of Gen. Palmer and his party turns out to be false.

The arrival of the first Overland mail caused great rejoicing.

MORE INDIAN BATTLES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Col. Wright has again fought the Indians in his front at the Spokane Plains, some ten miles in advance of his first battle ground. His enemies, as before, were the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Palouse and Pend Oreille tribes—numbering some six or seven hundred warriors.

Equally brilliant with the affair of the Four lakes in results, and in the skillful management and use of the several arms of the service. The battle of the Spokane Plains was fought on the 5th inst. The Indians having fired the grass on several sides, beset our troops with decided spirit on three sides at once, until charged through the "rousing flames" of the burning grass, and driven to shelter by a squadron of dragoons, commanded by Major Grier.

Subsequently, at several points, they made stands for a period of seven hours, but were successively and successfully routed from their positions, with the loss of three chiefs, and two brothers of the chief Gary killed, and many of lesser note killed and wounded, and the single casualty on our side of one man wounded. The chief who commanded in this affair is called Polakew; who was prominent in the fight with Col. Steptoe last May, and he is now in the hands of Col. Wright.

On the following day the Indians asked for terms which was refused, save on unconditional surrender of arms, property of all kinds, women and children, and unqualified submission to whatever might be imposed.

Marching up Spokane river on the 8th inst., Col. Wright intercepted and after a sharp skirmish between the dragoons and some Indians—captured at least nearly eight hundred horses, nearly all of which were several days later shot, to prevent any embarrassment from the care of such a number of animals.

Col. Wright on the 1st inst., was at the Coeur d'Alene Mission—having for some eighty miles of his march marked it with slaughter and devastation, destroying houses, large quantities of wheat and oats, and many caches of kamas, vegetables and dried berries. His foe, so lately defiant, confident and insolent, are now, in a large part, abjectly at his feet, suing for peace.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Capt. Soutter, of the Mexican schooner Genova, who arrived in San Francisco on the 13th of October from Mazatlan, reports that a body of troops, belonging to the Church party, were marching for Mazatlan, though two hundred miles distant when the Genova left, it was thought they would storm the city. All the native men had left, except the Commandante. No business was doing. The Commandante came on board the Genova, to take her as a man-of-war, but Capt. Soutter protested. No specie had arrived in Mazatlan from the interior, for a long time the convoys not daring to venture on the road.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, November 18, 1858.

Proclamation.

In conformity to a well-established custom, I have thought proper to designate, and I hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God.

On that day I earnestly invite the good people of this State to assemble in their several places of worship, and make a public and grateful acknowledgment of the goodness of Divine Providence, which has brought us safely through another year with blessings and mercies innumerable. Let us be thankful for propitious seasons, in which the fruits of the earth have been ripened and gathered to supply our wants; for peace and tranquility; for the tolerance of free thought and free discussion; for the unabated zeal which animates our people to educate and enlighten, and thus elevate and improve all classes; for the love of liberty and the desire to perpetuate free institutions, which prevails; for the serious thought which so many have given to the duties they owe their Maker and their fellow men, and which has prompted the resolution "to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly before God." And let us earnestly implore a continuance of the blessings which have been showered so abundantly upon our favored land.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at the Capitol in Lansing, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

By the Governor, KINSELEY S. BINGHAM.

JOHN MCNEELY, Secretary of State.

Persons receiving the Republican with the above mark set opposite their name, will know that the term for which they have subscribed has expired.

Presidential Prospect.

We notice that many of our cotemporaries have already commenced nominating different candidates to be put forward for President in 1860. Although we think it is yet too early to even speculate as to who will probably be the candidates of the different parties for President in the next canvass, yet it is not too soon, however, to look over the ground and begin to calculate the probable chances of the contending organizations for success. In doing this we can only take our observations from the stand point of the present, in the full consciousness that circumstances may occur before the time for the election which may materially change the basis, and hence destroy the conclusions of any writer of to-day.

It now seems to be tacitly understood, that the Anti-Lecompton portion of the Democratic party, will insist upon the nomination of Mr. Douglas, at the hands of the Charleston Convention, and in that event, it would seem as though it was impossible for the party to harmonize in that Convention. It does not seem possible that factions so directly at variance in doctrine, as the two wings of that party are at present can ever fuse. We regard it therefore as highly probable that the party will divide, and each wing make its own nomination. It is not at all improbable that the American organization will bring Mr. Crittenden forward as their candidate, and if so, these and the Republican nomination will make a quadrangular contest. Under this state of things it seems highly probable that the Republicans will be sure of an election by the people. But as there is at least a possibility that this might not be the result it is proper to note the position each party to the contest would occupy in the House of Representatives, as upon that body would devolve the duty of choosing.

There are now thirty-two States in the Union, and as the vote for President, it will require seventeen to elect and even if Kansas be admitted the number required will not be changed. But should Kansas and Oregon, both be admitted it will take eighteen to elect. How then stands the probable chances if the people fail to elect. The regular Democratic candidate will no doubt be so selected as to secure the entire vote of the Southern States, which if we include Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, will be 14. This we believe is all that a candidate selected with regard to the southern vote can certainly look for or depend upon, and he may even fail to secure the vote of the three States we have named as their vote may just as likely be given either to Mr. Crittenden, or to the candidate of the dissenting wing of the Democracy. The Republican candidate says the Toledo Blade, in speaking on this subject, may safely rely upon the votes of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Minnesota, 15 with a fair chance for Rhode Island and Delaware. If therefore the programme we suggest is carried out, and the election devolves upon the House we cannot but regard the prospect as highly favorable to the Republican cause. We have in this estimate set down some States—Illinois for instance, which have not been Republican in days past but we cannot look upon the internal strife which has attained such a bitterness in the Democratic family in any other light than as tending to the utter annihilation of the power of the party in the North. Let men talk as they will about a national party, it is false and preposterous to assume that the Democratic party is such an one. Under its present organization, and with

its present leaders it is by far the most sectional party in the Union. In its desire to pander to sectionalism it even goes beyond the wishes of the South and while it seeks to appease the demands of that portion of the Union, it strikes a fatal blow at the best interests of the great and growing North and West, which can have no other effect than, ultimately to alienate the hearts of all true patriots from it, and drive them to an affiliation with other organizations.

Bold and Startling Truth.

The bold truths uttered by Senator Seward, during the late canvass, in the State of New York, seem to have alarmed the Pro-Slavery "democracy." The following paragraph is denounced by the Detroit Herald, the Administration organ, as dangerous abolition doctrine. In our opinion it contains a forcible truth—one that will have to be met sooner or later. The New York Senator rightly comprehends the antagonism between Free and Slave labor, and the mission of those who advocate the success of the former. The question is just what Mr. Seward represents it to be. Speaking of the collision of Free labor and the labor of the lash, he says: "Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation, or be entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth, that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—This Institution at Lansing, commences the fourth term of its existence on Wednesday, the first day of December next. The examination of candidates for vacancies that may exist, which we understand will be between thirty and forty, takes place on Tuesday, the last day of the present month, commencing in the morning. In order to be admitted, a student must pass a good examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, writing and orthography. It being the design of the Institution to receive students who have mastered those branches usually taught in the common schools; reference is had, however, in the reception of students to an equitable distribution over the State as well as to scholarship.

REBUKED HOW?—This was the election at which the members of the present State Administration were to be rebuked most humiliatingly. Three members thereof were candidates—John McKinney, Whitney Jones and Jacob M. Howard. None of these gentlemen, or either of them, ran behind the ticket—if so, where?

The Governor of Missouri is a beautiful representative of the Border Ruffian Chivalry. Twice since he filled the gubernatorial chair he has been whipped when drunk. A few days ago he was found drunk at a negro wedding. Upon this the Jefferson City Inquirer says: "If frolicking with negroes, drinking with negroes, eating with negroes, isn't establishing negro equality, we would like to know what is."

TAKE CARE OF THE TRUE MEN.—One radical defect in the Republican party of Michigan is, that it has not taken care of its true working men. At best it does not have much patronage, but the little it does have, should go to zealous working Republicans. It has not been so formerly. It is in too many cases, the drones who have benefited. This is both injustice and bad policy. It is injustice because the men who create the power have a right to share in its advantages, and it is bad policy, because our success if based upon the labor of the very men whom we alienate by failure to give them a proper recognition. We, therefore, put in our word in behalf of the working men of the party. The drones will do no better with patronage than without, but the working men with proper treatment, will do for us next year more than they did this. NAPOLEON drew his best generals from the ranks, and so may we.—Det. Tribune.

The presence of a large fleet of British and French vessels in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico excites a good deal of speculation at Washington. A part of this fleet acted together in the recent operation against Venezuela, and it is supposed that the other part is detailed to watch the movements of things in Nicaragua.

CASS COUNTY OFFICIAL.

STATE.

Townships.		Whole number of votes given.		Candidates.	
Marcellus	98	47	51	Charles E. Stuart,	
Newburg	107	37	50	O. E. Stuart,	
Porter	105	124	131	Edmund B. Fairfield,	
Volinia	150	66	64	George C. Munro,	
Penn	172	102	76	George C. Munro,	
Calvin	128	121	82	George C. Munro,	
Mason	148	79	69	Nelson G. Isbell,	
Wayne	158	107	76	Jonathan P. King,	
Lagrange	355	145	213	John McKinney,	
Jefferson	228	115	111	Edward Kauter,	
Ontwa	199	100	99	Daniel L. Case,	
Silver Creek	288	102	85	John J. Adam,	
Pokagon	257	185	149	Jacob M. Howard,	
Howard	187	69	115	Gabaz G. Sutherland,	
Milton	122	76	46	John M. Gregory,	
Total	3090	1625	1385	David C. Jackson,	

Statement of votes given in the County of Cass, for the office of Representative in the State Legislature, at the general election held on the second day of November, A. D. 1858.

Done at the Clerk's Office, in Cassopolis, this tenth day of November, A. D. 1858.

J. HOLLISTER, Clerk of the Board of County Canvassers.

E. B. WARNER, Secy of the Board of County Canvassers.

County.

Townships.		Whole number of votes given.		Candidates.	
Marcellus	98	47	51	Joseph H. Marshall,	
Newburg	107	37	50	Joel H. Smith,	
Porter	105	124	131	Joel Smith,	
Volinia	150	66	64	Joel Smith,	
Penn	172	102	76	J. N. Marshall,	
Calvin	128	121	82	Ariel E. Peck,	
Mason	148	79	69	Hiram F. Beals,	
Wayne	158	107	76	H. F. Beals,	
Lagrange	355	145	213	A. E. Peck,	
Jefferson	228	115	111	Beals,	
Ontwa	199	100	99	William W. Peck,	
Silver Creek	288	102	85	Nathaniel Monroe,	
Pokagon	257	185	149	Munroe,	
Howard	187	69	115	William M. Peck,	
Milton	122	76	46	Hiram F. Beals,	
Total	3090	1625	1385	Charles G. Lewis,	

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County.

Townships.		Whole number of votes given.		Candidates.	
Marcellus	98	47	51	Amos Smith,	
Newburg	107	37	50	Sampson Norton,	
Porter	105	124	131	A. Smith,	
Volinia	150	66	64	Olman C. Jones,	
Penn	172	102	76	Jesse G. Beeson,	
Calvin	128	121	82	James A. Lee,	
Mason	148	79	69	Harmon Dyckman,	
Wayne	158	107	76	Joel H. Smith,	
Lagrange	355	145	213		
Jefferson	228	115	111		
Ontwa	199	100	99		
Silver Creek	288	102	85		
Pokagon	257	185	149		
Howard	187	69	115		
Milton	122	76	46		
Total	3090	1625	1385		

SENATE.

Statement of votes given for the office of State Senator in the Seventeenth Senatorial District, consisting of the County of Cass, in the State of Michigan, at the general election held on the second day of November, A. D. 1858.

Townships.		Whole number of votes given.		Candidates.	
Marcellus	98	47	51	Wm. R. Reynolds,	
Newburg	107	37	50	William R. Stewart,	
Porter	105	124	131	E. W. Reynolds,	
Volinia	150	66	64	William R. Stewart,	
Penn	172	102	76	E. W. Reynolds,	
Calvin	128	121	82	Edwin W. Reynolds,	
Mason	148	79	69	William R. Stewart,	
Wayne	158	107	76	E. W. Reynolds,	
Lagrange	355	145	213	Edwin W. Reynolds,	
Jefferson	228	115	111	William R. Stewart,	
Ontwa	199	100	99	E. W. Reynolds,	
Silver Creek	288	102	85	Edwin W. Reynolds,	
Pokagon	257	185	149	William R. Stewart,	
Howard	187	69	115	E. W. Reynolds,	
Milton	122	76	46	Edwin W. Reynolds,	
Total	3090	1625	1385	Edwin W. Reynolds,	

Telegraphic News.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.
SANDY HOOK, Nov. 13.—The steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Lafave, from Bremen and Havre via Southampton, 3d inst., has arrived off this point. The Vanderbilt left Southampton on the eve of the 4th, and brings 329 passengers. The entire passage has been extremely wintery.
The formation of a new company with a capital of £1,500,000 to lay a submarine telegraph from Galway to Quebec was talked of.
Several gallant affairs had taken place in India, the British in all being successful.
A large amount of gold from Australia was on the road.
The steamship Hudson, of the Bremen and New York line, was burnt at Bremenhaven on the night of the 2d inst. She was to have sailed on the Saturday following, and doubtless had a large part of her cargo on board.
There was an insurance of \$70,000 at Leys on the vessel.
The new submarine cable had been laid between England at Aldborough and Holland.
A new ministry is appointed in Russia.
Prince Hohenzollern, President General Bonin, Minister of War; M. Schleieritz, Foreign Affairs.
The crew of the French Brig Anna, which was shipping free laborers from the coast of Africa, had been all massacred by the negroes taken on board.
A letter from St. Petersburg, says the Russian envoy and suite left Kila-hata, on the Chinese frontier, on the 1st of August for Peking. They were received on the frontier by Chinese officers with carriages, who conducted them to Gerin, where they were received by Mongolian officers who proceeded with them.
Great activity prevails in the Spanish naval arsenals in consequence of preparations for a Mexican expedition. The naval force is being augmented considerably by the building of new vessels.
The new English Ocean Telegraph Company is to connect Galway via Quebec with the English possession on the Pacific. The wire to be used is of a wholly different description from any now in use.
Bombay quiet. More troops arriving. The rebels had suffered several total defeats in different parts of Oude. They are, however, still ravaging the country in great numbers. Lord Clyde is en route for Lucknow.
Australia advices by telegraph to Sept. 15th. Two ships had left Sydney for England, with 138,000 ounces of gold. Very rich gold fields have been discovered north of Sydney. The New South Wales Assembly has granted 50,000 pounds per annum for 10 years towards the mail service via Panama. Trade dull.
Austria.—Several Prussian and other German papers had been confiscated at Vienna by the police.
Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveler is dead.
India.—Telegraphic advices state that the rebels attacked, and captured Seronga, on Sept. 20th, but subsequently evacuated it and retreated towards Esanagar, which latter place they captured on Oct. 2d. They were afterwards driven from this point by a detachment of cavalry.
A combined movement is proposed for hemming in the enemy at Chumber.
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—Senator Steward closed a speech at a large Republican meeting in Rochester, on Monday night, as follows:
"The secret of its assured success lies in the motto of secession, constitutes a great and lasting imbecility and reproach. It lies in the fact that it is the party of one idea, but that idea is a noble one—an idea that fills and expands all generous souls—the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals and human laws, as they are all equal before the divine tribunal and divine laws. I know and you know that a revolution has begun. I know and all the world knows that revolutions never go backward. Twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives proclaim boldly in Congress, to-day, sentiments which not so many men even in the free States dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago, while the government of the United States under the conduct of the Democratic party has been all the time surrendering one plain and castle after another to slavery. The people of the United States have been no less steadily and perseveringly gathering together the forces with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow by one decisive blow, the betrayer of the constitution and of freedom forever."

Second Congressional District.
The official majorities for Hon. Henry Waldron, the Republican candidate for Congress in the 2d district are as follows:
Waldron's majority, 4,516
Waldron's maj. in 1856, 6,403.
A Texas paper recording a fight between two boys, during which one shot the other in the back of the head, observed that it is a common thing there to see boys from ten to fourteen years of age carrying about their persons bowie knives and pistols.